

of either of the appropriate congressional committees to the Secretary; and

“(B) does not include any non-binding instrument that is signed or otherwise becomes operative or is implemented pursuant to the authorities relied upon by the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces of the United States, or any element of the intelligence community.

“(6) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of State.

“(7)(A) The term ‘text’ with respect to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument includes—

“(i) any annex, appendix, codicil, side agreement, side letter, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned, regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument; and

“(ii) any implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument.

“(B) As used in subparagraph (A), the term ‘contemporaneously and in conjunction with’—

“(i) shall be construed liberally; and

“(ii) may not be interpreted to require any action to have occurred simultaneously or on the same day.

“(1) Nothing in this section may be construed—

“(1) to authorize the withholding from disclosure to the public of any record if such disclosure is required by law; or

“(2) to require the provision of any implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function regardless of its title, which was entered into by the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces of the United States, or any element of the intelligence community or any implementing material originating with the aforementioned agencies, if such implementing agreement, arrangement, document, or material was not required to be provided to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the appropriate congressional committees prior to the date of the enactment of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 112b and inserting the following:

“112b. United States international agreements and non-binding instruments; transparency provisions.”

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Section 317(h)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 195c(h)(2)) is amended by striking “Section 112b(c)” and inserting “Section 112b(g)”.

(4) MECHANISM FOR REPORTING.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish a mechanism for personnel of the Department of State who become aware or who have reason to believe that the requirements under section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1), have not been fulfilled with respect to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument (as such terms are defined in such section) to report such instances to the Secretary.

(5) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment

of this Act, the President, through the Secretary of State, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(6) CONSULTATION AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on matters related to the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section before and after the effective date described in subsection (c).

(B) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and once every 90 days thereafter for 1 year, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to implement this section and the amendments made by this section.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for purposes of implementing the requirements of section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) SECTION 112A OF TITLE 1, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 112a of title 1, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (b), (c), and (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) Copies of international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments in the possession of the Department of State, but not published, other than the agreements described in section 112b(b)(3)(A), shall be made available by the Department of State upon request.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

IRAN

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President,

Zan. Zendegi. Azadi.

Jin, Jiyan, Azadi.

“Women, life, freedom.”

These words of protest have echoed through Iran’s streets and across the world for 4 months—because 4 months ago, the Iranian Morality Police arrested Mahsa Amini at a highway entrance in Tehran. Their charge? Not wearing her hijab “properly.” They stopped her. They forced her into their van. They beat this 22-year-old woman until she was brain dead. And when word of her death got out, the chanting and protests began.

I rise today to express my profound disappointment that the Senate has failed to pass S.Con. Res. 47, which commends the bravery of these Iranian protestors who have stood their ground against the Iranian regime for over 100 days—and counting. We have seen women defiantly burn their hijabs and cut off their hair in public. We have seen Iranian soccer players on the global stage at the World Cup risk everything to stand in solidarity with their

brothers and sisters back home. We have seen famous Iranian actors and actresses, singers and other popular figures, refuse to back down, even as the regime has arrested them—like Amir Nasr-Azadani, Taraneh Alidoosti, Toomaj Salehi, Mona Borzouee, Mahmoud Shariari, and so many others that I could name. We have seen ordinary Iranians of all walks of life risk imprisonment and death to gather in squares and march through the streets to confront the misogyny of this regime—too many to name here—but we must remember their names.

How has the Iranian regime responded? With tear gas, with torture, with live gunfire and death. They have killed hundreds of protestors and arrested tens of thousands more. As someone who has been closely following the Iranian regime for over three decades since my time as a Representative in the House, their actions don’t come as a surprise. We all know how brutal the Iranian regime has been both at home and abroad. We see it with Iranian drones that are killing Ukrainians. We see it in the missiles aimed at our Gulf partners and Americans in the region, in the threats to wipe Israel off the map. We see it in the assassination attempts on former U.S. officials.

For decades, the Iranian regime has repressed and tortured anyone who opposes them. They have massacred innocent political prisoners. And now—on full display across social media—we are seeing how ruthless and desperate they are to keep their grip on power. The only difference between their violent actions in the past and those unfolding this year is that, despite the internet shutdowns, today, the world is watching the events unfold in real time.

According to the organization Iranian Human Rights, the regime has killed over 600 people, including dozens of minors, and detained at least 18,500 people since protests began in September. Eighteen thousand—that is about the same as the population of Weehawken, NJ. In less than 1 week, the Iranian regime hanged two protestors without due process after sham trials alleged they “waged war against God.” Majidreza Rhanavard and Mohsen Shekari, they both were 23. The regime has sentenced at least 11 others to death, the majority of them in their 20s. Reports suggest at least 30 others are facing sham charges that could carry the death penalty as well.

The world sees clearly the depravity of this regime. That is due to the incredible bravery of the Iranians who are speaking out. And we need to stand shoulder to shoulder with them because, contrary to what some may say, it is not American meddling in internal Iranian politics to support the Iranian protestors. It is not American meddling when we raise up Iranian voices. These are voices coming from those inside Iran who are risking everything to pursue their basic human rights, when they know they are putting it all on

the line. They know the nature of the regime they confront. And they go out into the streets anyway. They do it today, even as the regime shuts down internet access inside the country, so the world cannot see. But the United States and the international community cannot be silent in the face of their courage. We cannot look away.

Speaking up when we see the spilling of protesters' blood is the very least we must do. And that is why I rise today to express deep disappointment that my colleagues did not join me in passing S. Con. Res. 47. The resolution calls on the international community and the private sector to look for every opportunity to support the protesters. It calls for cooperation to hold the regime accountable as it represses, detains, and murders its citizens. This resolution is not controversial. Indeed, it is the minimum message that the U.S. Congress should be sending.

But we all need to do more. That is why I introduced this resolution to amplify the voices of Iranian protesters around the world using social media and other technologies, as well as American surrogate networks. It is why I think the United States needs to be raising this issue in every international forum—as we have successfully done in the UN Human Rights Council and the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

But we should not stop there. We should be using the tools we have to help circumvent the regime's efforts to jam communications of its own people. And we should invoke the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act and other provisions against those who are perpetrating these heinous acts.

No one should underestimate the deep and real grievances of Iranian protesters. Their chants against the Iranian regime reflect decades of pent-up frustration. That sense of desperate longing for the kinds of things many of us take for granted comes through in the viral protest song "Baraye" by Shervin Hajipour, a musician that the Iranian regime also has detained. The Iranian protesters' demands for justice and fundamental rights are inspirational, especially in the face of the Iranian regime's response.

All they want is to live life in peace and prosperity. So let's keep standing shoulder to shoulder with the protesters as they stand up to the regime's human rights violations and violence. Let's help them keep fighting against the senseless repression of women and girls. Let's keep the world's eyes on Tehran's ruthlessness.

And remember the lyrics of Baraye: Women. Life. Freedom.

Because if we do, we not only honor the memory of Mahsa Amini and every Iranian yearning for freedom and justice, we honor our own democratic values and principles which we all hold so dear.

We have not done that today. This is no time for hesitation or equivocation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in ensuring quick passage of similar legislation in the new congressional session.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING SENATORS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, as the 117th Congress winds down, I would like to offer some reflections on some of our departing colleagues: ROY BLUNT, RICHARD BURR, ROB PORTMAN, BEN SASSE, RICHARD SHELBY, and PATRICK TOOMEY. Too often, the Senate is viewed through a partisan lens, but the truth is that we all work together to serve the American people. We all swore the same oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. Although we may have differing views, we certainly have common values.

It has been my honor to serve with these outstanding senators, as well as my good friends, Senator JIM INHOFE and Senator PATRICK LEAHY, whose service I spoke about earlier.

TRIBUTE TO ROY BLUNT

ROY BLUNT knows how to get things done. Because of his efforts as the top Republican on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, we have been able to make extraordinary investments in healthcare research at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control. I am grateful for the role he has played in helping to raise funding for key programs like the Pell grant, adult education, the Library Services and Technology Act, and the Childhood Cancer STAR Act. Additionally, I have had the privilege of teaming up with Senator BLUNT for many years on legislation to increase our healthcare workforce with the Building a Health Care Workforce for the Future Act, which would help incentivize people to go into the primary care field.

He has been a champion for children. We have worked together on the Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act, to improve access to pediatric subspecialists, including children's mental health workers.

I greatly admire his advocacy and success when it comes to strengthening mental health services and access to care. That was reflected in the nationwide expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics program, which he worked so hard to accomplish.

Finally, as the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules, Senator BLUNT has worked to safeguard the Senate community, and in partnership with Senator KLOBUCHAR, he has worked to craft the bipartisan Electoral Count Act to eliminate any doubts about the process for tabulating electoral votes in Congress. This legislation will help eliminate the perceived ambiguities in current law that President Trump sought to exploit on January 6, 2021. And it is yet another example of Senator BLUNT's principled, bipartisan leadership.

We will miss him in the Senate and wish his wife Abigail and their children and grandchildren all the best.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD BURR

I thought I drove the most beat up car in the Senate until I saw Senator BURR's 1973 Volkswagen Thing, which I can't believe didn't fully retire before he did.

As a Member of the House and the Senate, RICHARD BURR has become an expert on healthcare policy, helping shepherd countless public health and research bills into law. This includes important reauthorizations of the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration. I have appreciated his help in clearing important legislation I have introduced, including measures to address childhood cancer, mental health, and suicide prevention.

In the Senate, Senator BURR became an ardent and outspoken leader in preserving our public lands, parks, refuges, and recreational areas. His quest to permanently reauthorize and fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund—LWCF—ultimately led to the passage of the Great American Outdoors Act, which permanently funds the LWCF at \$900 million per year and provides dedicated funding to address maintenance backlogs at our major land management agencies. This was a huge accomplishment that will benefit future generations of Americans.

Finally, as the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator BURR was unflappable and even-handed in investigating and assessing the threats against this country posed by Russia and other malicious actors.

After a career of landmark legislative achievements, I wish RICHARD well as he drives his signature Volkswagen Thing back home to North Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO ROB PORTMAN

Senator ROB PORTMAN is one of the most prolific public servants in the Republican party, serving in the Senate, the House, and senior posts as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and as the U.S. Trade Representative. He certainly has had a varied and distinguished career.

Early in his Senate tenure, as the U.S. economy struggled in the wake of the Great Recession, Senator PORTMAN and I teamed up to try to extend enhanced unemployment benefits for the millions of Americans who had been forced out of work. We made great progress in the Senate, bringing together a core group of 10 Senators to shape a package of assistance. While that package passed the Senate with a strong bipartisan vote, we could not overcome opposition in the House. Nonetheless, that pattern of working with bipartisan groups of like-minded Senators became the hallmark of Senator PORTMAN's legislative career, paying off in this Congress with the enactment of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, and the Respect for Marriage Act.